Negroes' Progress Since 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' Hailed on Harriet Beecher Stowe's Birthday

By Ben Davis, Jr.

Governor Lehman said that the "moral courage and strength of mind" of Harriet Beecher Stowe, historic anti-slavery writer, "typifies the best in our American way of life," in a statement commemorating her 128th birthday anniversary yesterday. The ceremonies were held in the colonnade of the New York University Hall of Fame, University Heights, in the Bronx, about 3:30 P.M. The famous author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and her brother Henry Ward Beecher, anti-slavery minister, are the only brother and sister who have busts in the University Hall of Fame.

HARRIET BEEHER STOWE

The Governor's statement was contained in a letter sent to Cleveland G. Allen, Harlem Negro journalist, who was chairman. Mr. Allen said that the exercises were "particularly appropriate now."

"They are held annually to pay tribute to a woman whose writings did so much to arouse the conscience of America against the inhuman institution of slavery," Mr. Allen declared.

Speakers extolled the achievement of Negroes since the Civil War, some giving high praise to the New Deal for its "aid to Negro youth beset by all sorts of discrimination." The totalitarian states were denounced for their "brutal treatment of minorities."

Greetings were sent by Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, Chancellor of New York University, who was "very happy to join in tribute to Harriet Beecher Stowe for her contribution to American life."

Lyman Beecher Stowe, grandson of Harriet Beecher Stowe, sent greetings from his summer home in Stockbridge, Mass.

Among the speakers were: Dr. John . Finley, Director of the Hall of Fame; the Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop, prominent Negro minister and Pastor-Rector of St. Phillip's P. E. Church in Harlem; Warren Cochran, activities secretary of the Harlem branch of the YMCA; Dr. Alma Haskins, who spoke of the "progress of Negro women since 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,'" and Luther Henderson who gave a reading on "Toussaint L'Overture," Haitian Negro liberator.

In tendering a reception to the exercises, Dr. Finley listed numerous achievements of American Negroes, particularly in the field of higher education and science.

NAMES MISS ANDERSON

"The great artist Marian Anderson is an example of tremendous cultural and musical achievements of the Negro people," he said.

"We are glad to honor the great work of Harriet Beecher Stowe. The days of 'Uncle Tom' are, however, irrevocably past. The Negro youth faces the future with the intention of struggle, uncompromisingly and with courage. He is still the most discriminated against. But progress is being made, as through the youth program of the federal government," Cochrane asserted.

"The activities of the totalitarian states in crushing minorities, shows that America must put her own house in order by extending that democracy which means equality for all and special privilege for none," Cochrane continued.

Several numbers were rendered by the Herbert A. Allen chorus of Harlem and by about 25 Negro pupils from the Harriet Beecher Stowe public junior high school of W. 136th St. Wreaths were presented and placed upon the Harriet Beecher Stowe bust followed by a pledge to the American flag led by color guard troop 763 of the St. Mark's M.E. Church in Harlem.

Gov. Lehman's statement to Mr. Cleveland said:

"In honoring the memory of Harriet Beecher Stowe, on this one hundred twenty eighth anniversary of her birth, you are paying tribute to a courageous and indomitable spirit who, without regard for personal criticism, sought to right a great social injustice.

"Her faith and moral courage typifies the best in our American way of life. Such strength of mind must be forever present if our form of government is to endure."

NEGRO IN AMERICAN LIFE

In The Times of London there appeared on June 8 a major article by Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Educational Director of the Phelps Stokes Fund, on "The Negro in American Life." It gave a summary, concise and factual, of the Negro's economic status, health, distribution in trades, educational progress, population increase, political and legal rights, religious organizations, wealth and property. On the whole it is an encouraging record. The progress is a great credit to "both the Negroes and their American neighbors." One comprehensive statement is that "impressive changes in racial relations are steadily tending toward justice and cooperation." Most of the advances in the various phases of the Negro's life are due to the educational progress which has been "little less than marvelous" by whatever measurement.

Among the direct results of schools and colleges it is noted that 155 Negroes have been elected to the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, whose membership is based on scholarship; that 132 in a period stretching from 1876 to 1936 have won the degree Doctor of Philosophy, and that twelve are listed in American Men of Science and 100 in Who's Who in America.

Mention is made also of the recognition that has been given by national and international authorities in fine arts and especially in music. Toscanini's praise of Miss Marian Anderson ("A voice like hers occurs once in a hundred years") comes as a climax to her world-wide acclaim. Nor are these achievements limited to the beauty and artistry of vocal interpretations.

The most depressing fact is that over 500,000 Negro children are still out of school. Also, the urban trend has presented many dangers and perplexities from which the Negro ("the last hired and the first fired") suffers most. But the Negroes themselves have a song that they may all now sing: "Full of faith the dark past has taught us" and "Full of hope that the present has brought us."

Jackson, Miss., News
May 5, 1939

'SOCIAL GULF' DIVIDES RACES, NEGROES TOLD

Dr. A. C. Mallory, president of the Industrial and Literary Institute of Lexington, addressed the meeting celebrating "75 years of negro progress in Mississippi," at Lanier High school Wednesday night on "The Negro a Benefactor in Mississippi Commonwealth."

"We as a race should not sigh for social equality in the South nor in any other section of the country," he declared.

"There is socially speaking, a deep gulf fixed and impassable existing between the two races in the South by which the law of nature has ordained as boundary line of racial distinction, and study and experience have well taught us to respect this unchangeable law."

Dr. C. Lopez McAllister, Hannibal, Mo., a former resident of Mississippi and pastor of the Eighth Street Baptist church and representative of the National Baptist Publishing Board commended President Mallory on his address. In an earlier address, Prof. O. H. Campbell, of Washington, urged Mississippi negroes to continue to "fan the fire of good will and keep alive the tender feeling which existed between early fathers of both races."

Dr. Thomas J. Brown, pastor of the Midway African Methodist Episcopal church and editor of the Southern Sun, also spoke.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
June 23, 1939

Harlan Fetes Its Glamor Girl

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—Most of Harlem's four hundred slept late today after a lively coming out party for their own No. 1 glamor girl.

There were at least that many formally clad guests in Renaissance Ballroom, a haven of jitterbugs, last night when 18-year old Wezlynn Margaret Develle Tildon made her social bow. It was the biggest affair of its kind in Harlem history.

About 100 eligible young men of prominence in the up-town "cafe au lait" society formed a receiving line.

In accordance with the best Park Avenue tradition, Miss Tildon, demurely clad in a Victorian white silk gown, had the first dance with her father, Dr. J. Wesley Tildon, assistant city alienist of Chicago.

With her during the presentation stood her mother, a society matron with homes in New York and Chicago and a country estate in Texas, and her grandmother, Mrs. Allie V. Walker-Washington, daughter of Alexander Walker, Negro assemblyman of North Carolina from 1876 to 1879.

"There was never a daughter in our family who was not properly presented to society," commented Mrs. Tildon.

Harlem's "400," dressed fit to kill, sashayed into Harlem's Renaissance Ballroom to acclaim its No. 1 debutante, lissome, chicory-colored, 18-year-old Wezlynn Margaret Develle Tildon. Swathed

Associated Press

DEBUTANTE TILDON
Properly presented.

in demure Victorian *mousseline de soie*, Debutante Tildon stood in a receiving line beside her mother, who drawled: "There has never been a daughter in our immediate family who was not properly presented to society."

Topeka Newspaper Lauds Negro Race's Activities

TOPEKA, Kas.—"The record of the Negroes of Kansas provides ample justification for the stand of the early pioneers in making this a state of freedom, sympathy, opportunity and equal protection under the law for them."

This statement appeared in the Topeka Daily Capital's sixtieth anniversary issue Sunday. The Capital is Topeka's morning daily.

A brief glimpse at historical dates in the life of the Kansas colored person provides evidence around which the assertion is based.

A Better Life

Negroes migrated from the South to the Sunflower state in search of a better life and found it.

Now, 55 per cent of the Negro families in Kansas are home-owners. This is the largest number in comparison with other states in the entire nation.

Only 5.9 per cent of the Kansas Negroes are illiterate. The average percentage per state is 16.3 per cent.

At least 5,000 of the intelligent are college trained. According to the last census report there are 422 teachers in the darker group, here in this state. Forty-two physicians and surgeons, 28 practicing lawyers, 123 musicians, 39 trained nurses and 14 dentists are also listed.

E. P. McCabe is the only Negro ever to be elected to state office by the state as a whole. From Nicodemus, he was state auditor from '83 to '87.

Negro representatives to the legislature of Kansas include the Rev. Alfred Fairfax from Chautauqua county in 1889; Dr. William Blount of Wyandotte county, 1931 to 1937, and present representative, W. H. Towers, Wyandotte county lawyer serving his second term.

The Negro A Church Goer

"The independent colored church," writes a Capital staff member, "in spite of its short-comings, is the natural and logical medium of religious expression, and they are fast rallying around their churches."

Like many another Negro, the Kansan has a fervent love for and worship of the Supreme Being. Here in Topeka there are 28 Negro churches. Fourteen are Baptist organizations; the Methodists contribute three. Ranking thrid is the Church of God church with its three buildings. There is one Christian church and six ecclesiastical domiciles may be conveniently listed under a group entitled 'miscellaneous.'

A Literary Glow

The Negroes have about half of the race affiliated with the church. He owns or controls church property valued at about $215,000.

George Washington Carver, Tuskegee's 'peanut wizard', of whom Negroes speak with a thrill of pride, attended the Fort Scott high school.

In literature, the Kansan offers three writers for the nation's view. Claude McKay, Langston Hughes and F. Marshall Davis, are the gentlemen unde consideration.

So Kansas colored folk can say to other states, and deservingly so, "Look to us for inspiration. Here's fulfillment."

OTHER PAPERS SAY—

NEGRO IN AMERICAN LIFE
(From New York Times)

In The Times of London there appeared on June 8 a major article by Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, educational director of the Phelps Stokes fund, on "The Negro in American Life." It gave a summary, concise and factual, of the Negro's economic status, health, distribution in trades, educational progress, population increase, political and legal rights, religious organizations, wealth and property. On the whole it is an encouraging record. The progress is a great credit to "both the Negroes and their American neighbors." One comprehensive statement is that "impressive changes in racial relations are steadily tending toward justice and cooperation." Most of the advances in the various phases of the Negro's life are due to the educational progress which has been "little less than marvelous" by whatever measurement.

Among the direct results of schools and colleges it is noted that 655 Negroes have been elected to the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, whose membership is based on scholarship; that 132 in a period stretching from 1876 to 1936 have won the degree of doctor of philosophy, and that 12 are listed in American Men of Science and 100 in Who's Who in America.

Greensboro, N. C. Advocate
August 3, 1939

THE NEGRO PROGRESSES

There are 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States, and the greatest improvements in the race have come since the beginning of the World War. There are now over 120 Negro institutions of higher education with 35,000 students of college grade, 2,457 of collegiate professional grade, and twice the entire number studying college subjects. The first Negro collegiate graduate in America was from Bowdoin College in 1826. The number of Negroes now holding academic and professional degrees is 32,478. About 63.8 per cent are men and 36.2 per cent are women. The largest numerical group comes from parents neither of whom could read. The bulk of these graduates enter the professional field. Before 1880 most of these entered the ministry, since that, other learned professions. Nearly 200 have incomes of $5,000 or more; the medium high school salary of teachers is $1,300. The call for Negro college graduates is more imperative than ever. There is one white physician to every 728 white people, but only one Negro physician to every 3,125 Negroes. There is one white teacher for every 110 white children, one Negro teacher for every 218 of the Negro group.—The United Presbyterian.

75 Years Of Negro Progress To Be Celebrated In Detroit Fair Receiving Widespread Interest

DETROIT, Mich.—(ANP)—The opening guns which announced the approaching "Seventy-five Years of Negro Progress Exposition" which is to be held in this city in 1940 were fired here Sunday afternoon when the Rev. W. H. Hodge, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church in Columbus, Ohio, delivered one of his usual stirring addresses. The occasion was an observance of Abraham Lincoln's birthday and was a very fitting time to announce formally and officially the Negro Exposition now in the making because it completes the span of years dating back from Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation to the present time.

Several Republican leaders, among them former State Senator Charles A. Roxborough and Attorney Charles A. Mahoney, both of whom having recently received major state appointments by Governor Fitzgerald, were the supporting cast on the program and both unfurled the banners of the great Emancipator. But it was left to Dr. Hodge to fire the audience with the zeal of Lincoln and to spur them on to the greater heights as he enumerated some of the high qualities and good deeds of the once great President.

Ground Work Laid

The previous talk made by Snow F. Grigsby, general field agent and who along with Rev. George W. Baber are the prime movers in the planning for the Negro Exposition, told of the ground work which has been laid, of the splendid contacts made with key people in other states, of the number of outstanding people throughout the country who will act on the advisory board, besides having sold the Exposition idea to the County Supervisors association of every county in the state who will provide the necessary funds for the exposition, which now stamps it as a reality and no longer a dream. This talk seemed to add additional thought to the well-prepared speech of the great Dr. Hodge, who simply glorified Lincoln. He paused long enough to say: "If Lincoln should return in 1940, he would behold a wonderful progress made by this race in the field of art, science, business and literature in the past 75 years.

He cited figures showing the amount of homes, farms and money owned by the Negroes in the days of Lincoln as compared to their vast holdings today.

And while the speaker believes that the spirit of Lincoln marches on, he inferred that the great masses of other racial groups are as dead as Lincoln's body as far as Negro progress is concerned. "We were left out," he said "of the California Exposition, and again the New York World's Fair and the California Exposition, but the 75 years of Negro Progress Exposition here in 1940 offers the excellent opportunity to show to the world what the race has accomplished in 75 years."

Senate Suport

State Senator Charles C. Diggs who is an executive committeeman promised to lend his support personally and in the Senate towards the success of the Exposition. He said he turned his back to Lincoln several years ago because that gentleman was dead and that he thought the country needed a live person to guard and guide the destines of this country, but he felt that Lincoln had begun to live again because of the major appointments of Negroes by the Republican Governor of this state.

Rev. George W .Baber, general chairman of the Exposition and whose church offices has been literally taken over by the Exposition staff of workers, talked briefly about his recent trip to Cuba and assured the listeners that there will be exhibits here from Cuba, the West Indies, and Africa. Dr. John L. Leach, president of the National Negro Medical Association, also a member of the executive committee promises to bring that body here for the exposition and stated that the Governor of Alabama has promised that not only will Tuskegee be represented at the Exposition but that every phrase of Negro progress in that state will be here on dress parade.

A telegram from Governor Fitzgerald wishing enjoyment to all was read.

PLAN NEGRO EXPOSITION

To Present 75 Years of Negro Progress

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. (By Crump for ANP)—The opening guns which announced the approaching "Seventy-five Years of Negro Progress Exposition" which is to be held in this city in 1940 were fired here Sunday afternoon when the Rev. W. H. Hodge, pastor of Bethel A.M.E. church, Columbus, O., delivered a stirring address on the observance of Abraham Lincoln's birthday. It was a very fitting time to announce formally and officially the great Negro exposition now in the making because it completes the span of years dating back from Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation to the present time.

State Senator Charles C. Diggs, who is on the executive committee of the exposition, in a short talk promised to lend his support both personally and in the senate towards the success of the exposition.

Rev. George W. Baber, general chairman of the exposition and whose church offices have been literally taken over by the exposition staff of workers, talked briefly about his recent trip to Cuba and assured the listeners that there will be exhibits here from Cuba, the West Indies and Africa. Dr. John L. Leach, president of the National Negro Medical association, also a member of the executive committee, promises to bring that body here for the exposition.

ACHIEVEMENT DAY CELEBRATION BEING PLANNED IN JERSEY

NEWARK, N. J., Mar. 23 — Plans for the Negro Achievement Day celebration, scheduled for Sunday, April 9th, and intended primarily to call attention to the 76 years of progress since emancipation, were being completed here this week with seventy racial leaders of the Executive Committee piling their respective Achievement Day machines for the final big drive.

Fred R. Clark, Newark publisher and prominent in civic circles, has been named chairman of the Executive Committee, while former Assemblyman J. Mercer Burrell has accepted the post of Executive Secretary, and will work with General Chairman J. Bernard Johnson in arranging one of the most extensive celebrations in New Jersey's Negro history.

The movement represents a complete cross-section of Negro life in New Jersey, and is non-partisan, non-political and non-sectarian. Continuing a custom started in 1936, when Governor Hoffman created the Negro Achievement Commission of New Jersey, a number of persons of national prominence are to be extended invitation this year. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, and Miss Marian Anderson are being sought to head the list of Achievement Day celebrities.

Included in the colorful parade, which will pass through Newark's Third and Seventh wards, will be units of the New Jersey Guard, American Legion Posts, V. F. W. Posts and other fraternal, social and civic organizations.

Editorial of the Day

BIGGEST RACE MINORITY IN AMERICA MARCHES ON.

[Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph.]

When so much attention is given to race minorities in Europe some facts about the largest racial minority in the United States may be called to mind.

There are 11,889,143 Negroes in the United States, almost one-tenth of our total population.

As a group they have probably made more progress since the civil war than any other race in the same length of time. Part of this is due to favorable circumstances in the northern states where individual Negroes have worked up to positions of highest responsibility, including membership in the national congress.

Recent issues of the Crisis, Negro monthly, call attention to the fact that during 1938 there were 55 books written by Negroes which gained some national circulation.

Economically the Negro is of national importance. The purchasing power of the race is estimated at two billion dollars a year. There are 23 chartered Negro banks, 41 insurance companies with policies totaling $288,963,000 in force. There are 52 Negro chambers of commerce and other business organizations.

America has made no governmentally backed effort to suppress this minority in America. On the contrary, the Negro minority has been afforded many forms of encouragement to march on in making life better for themselves and their children.

Governor Rivers' Goodwill Envoys To Mississippi

DR. L. M. HILL

DR. J. W. E. LINDER

JACKSON, Miss.—(SNS)—Appointed recently by Georgia's Democratic Governor E. D. Rivers as that state's 'ambassadors of goodwill" to the mammoth pageant, 'Seventy Five Years of Progress of the Negro Race in Mississippi", to be staged in Jackson, May 1-6, Drs. J. W. E. Linder and L. M. Hill, both prominent physicians of Atlanta, Ga., will be among the many outstanding leaders from all parts of the country here at the forthcoming celebration depicting the achievements of the race from Emancipation till the present day.

The pageant will be enacted by a cast of 300 talented persons, supplemented by 100 gifted voices singing music specially composed for the colossal event. Dr. Mary G. Whiteside of Jackson college will be in charge of the magnificent production which has the moral support of the state administration as well as the municipal government of Jackson and is attracting national attention.

AME DELEGATE

Dr. Linder, one of Georgia's goodwill envoys, recently elected an official delegate to the AME General Conference in 1940 and present member of the executive board of the National Medical Association, is president of the Georgia State Medical Association.

Dr. Hill the other ambassador of goodwill, is president-elect of the Georgia State Medical Association and past-president of the National Medical Association.

The two physicians have been practicing successfully in the Gate City for more than a quarter of a century and are among the best known colored medicos in the country.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
April 30, 1939

Progress of the Negro

Volumes have been written about the social and economic status of the American Negro and his prospects for the future in the South and in other sections of America. Jeremiads pertaining to his comparative illiteracy and poverty in many Southern areas have been numerous and trenchant.

But during the past five or six decades the Negro has been doing much to improve his own lot. Starting from nothing at the end of the War Between the States, he now holds title to a million farms with 40,000,000 acres; owns and operates 70,000 business enterprises; has $75,000,000 invested in the banking business; possesses $2,500,000,000 in wealth; has 42,000 churches of his own with 5,000,000 members, according to recently compiled statistics.

The Negroes have also entered the professions in increasing numbers. Today there are 4,000 Negro doctors; 5,000 nurses, 2,000 dentists, 1,000 lawyers, 6,000 actors and 48,000 teachers. In 89 American cities there are Negro policemen, and in ten states the racial group is represented in the legislature. At present an Illinois district is represented in Congress by a Negro Democrat who succeeded a Republican of his own race.

This remarkable progress has been attained largely through the Negro's own efforts, but America has provided the opportunity and the social system under which this progress has occurred.

Jackson Miss., News
April 23, 1939

PROGRESS FOR NEGRO GIVEN WEEK'S NOTE

The long-awaited celebration of "75 years of progress among negroes in Mississippi" will assemble "about 20,000 people here during the week, May 1-6, the local committee estimates.

There will be a pageant of negro progress, in which over 500 persons will have parts, including a choir of 200 voices.

Listed among the speakers are Governor Hugh White, Mayor Walter Scott, Alf H. Stone, chairman of the state tax commission, and former Governor Earl Brewer.

Most of the programs will be held at Lanier High school, where various displays are being arranged by schools, colleges and government agencies. The department of the Census is sending O. H. Campbell here with mats, charts, and exhibits depicting the progress of the negro in the past seven years.

Mayor B. A. Green of Mound Bayou, the widely-known all-negro town in the delta, Bishop S. L. Greene of Little Rock, Ark., Professor Albon Holsey and T. M. Campbell of Tuskegee, J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis editor, Dr. L. H. Hill of Atlanta, Ga., and many others will speak during the week-long celebration.

McComb Miss Journal
April 25, 1939

NEGRO MEETING JACKSON MAY 1

Seventy Five Years Of Progress of Race to be Celebrated

Negroes of the state will celebrate "75 Years of Progress of Negroes in Mississippi" at Jackson during the week of May 1-6.

Prominent white citizens are listed as speakers on the program. The U. S. Census Department is sending a representative with maps, charts, exhibits, etc., showing the progress the negro has made in the past 75 years. Schools, colleges and government agencies will also have various displays.

One of the features of the gathering will be a "Pageant of Negro Progress" in which more than 500 persons will take part.

Listed among the speakers are: Gov. Hugh White, Mayor Walter Scott of Jackson, Mayor B. A. Greene, Mound Bayou; Hon. A. H. Stone, Jackson; Rev. P. E. Frisby, Cannonsburg; Bishop S. L. Greene, Little Rock, Ark.; Dr. T. J. Huddleston, Yazoo City, J. Anthony Josey, Miiwaukee, Wisc.; Hon. Earl Brewer, Jackson, Prof. Albon Holsey and T. M. Campbell, Trenholm Montgomery, Ala.; Editor J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. L. H. Hill, Atlanta, Ga.; Prof. A. E. Perkins, New Orleans, La.

Newport News, Va. Press
May 14, 1939

Negro Community Of Area Has Made Sustained And Noteworthy Gains In Years

Home and Business Ownership Large; Institutions Sound, Well Known; Leaders Outstanding

(By Samuel A. Haynes)
Peninsula Manager, Journal & Guide

It is difficult to do justice to the herculean struggles, fortitude, achievements and aspirations of Negroes in Newport News and on the Peninsula in the space available for this review.

What is here summaried is but a swift, moving picture of a remarkable racial evolution on the Virginia Peninsula which compares favorably with, if not surpassing other communities similarly isolated by nature and custom.

According to statistics compiled for the U. S. department of commerce by Charles E. Hall, the Negro population on the Peninsula in 1930 was 29,783 distributed as follows: Newport News, 13,281; Hampton, 2,804; Williamsburg, 854; Elizabeth City county, 5311; James City county, 2,042; Warwick county, 2,506; York county, 2,985.

In the field of agriculture the same authority gives the number of farms operated by Negroes on the Peninsula as numbering 549, representing 12,561 acres, with a total valuation of land and buildings of $1,055,038. Breaking down these figures we find York county Negroes operating 235 farms of 4,144 acres valued at $405,450; James City county, 182 farms of 5,762 acres valued at $336,500; Warwick county, 75 farms of 1,416 acres valued at $156,323; Elizabeth City county, 56 farms of 1,236 acres valued at $154,765. Of these 549 farms, 483 are owned by Negro operators.

The general economic depression beginning in 1929, with its attendant evils of unemployment and periodic migrations, brought despair and tragedy into Negro family life on the Peninsula, yet, the racial group never faltered in its main objective of living—home ownership through thrift and self-denial.

Many Home Owners

In 1930, the number of homes occupied by Negro families was 7,477, of which 3,357 were owned and 4,018 rented. Apart from Newport News where 3,513 homes were listed—807 owned and 2,673 rented; Elizabeth City county led the field with a total number of 1,281, with 813 owned and 451 rented. The figures for York county show 681 homes with 563 owned and 108 rented.

Down through the centuries education has been the yardstick of human progress—by and through it we evaluate the individual, appraise the community, praise or indict the race. The educational facilities and opportunities Negroes enjoy on the Peninsula today must be credited largely to the caliber of our school superintendents, supervisors, principals, and members of our boards of education, who must be commended for "going forward" when the pressure of public opinion makes it imperative.

Hampton institute, with its glorious traditions, its idealism of "education for life," and its civilizing influence is the cultural lighthouse for the Peninsula Negroes; the pattern which others are wont to use in whole or in part. The York County Training school at Yorktown has been a guiding light; and a new vocational laboratory is rising in Williamsburg to replace the old James City County Training school.

Marked Educational Advantages

But nowhere in Virginia or the entire South have the gains in educational trends for Negroes been more pronounced than in Newport News. What an able superintendent, backed by a liberal and courageous school board, and a friendly, sympathetic city council, has done in the last 17 years for Negro schools here is evidence of the spirit of the new South in the field of race relations. Our elementary schools, with the exception of John Marshall, are a great improvement on the old fire hazards of 15 years ago. Huntington high school with its modern $150,000 plant outranks the field. These school buildings and equipments represent some $500,000 in investment.

In teacher-training and qualifications, Negro schools in Newport News have an excellent rating. There are 96 teachers, principals and clerks, more than 70 per cent of these are native sons and daughters, all the teachers having at least a B.A. degree, and several have earned their M. A. degree from first-rate institutions. Two Negro supervisors in Warwick and York and Elizabeth City counties, Mrs. Grace Drake and Mrs. Miriam Lane, have contributed much to the improvement of rural education among their people.

In the field of business, Peninsula Negroes take pride in three institutions the integrity of which is acknowledged beyond the confines of the community and state. One of the oldest businesses on the Peninsula, white or Negro, is Cooke Brothers Funeral Home on Madison avenue, directed by three generations of the family. The business was founded in Richmond in 1868 at 16th and Broad streets by Henry Cooke with 50 cents in Confederate money. The local branch opened in 1891 with John O. Cooke, son of the founder, in charge.

The People's Building and Loan association, Hampton, has just closed its 50th year of progress. Its resources on June 30, 1937, were $457,622 and stockholders are located in 38 states. A year ago it moved innto a $10,000 home, and is one of two Negro associations in the country which are members of the Federal Home Loan bank.

The well known Crown Savings bank, Newport News, enjoys a national reputation. It was organized in 1907 and capitalized at $100,000. It is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation, and a depository for federal, State and city funds.

Broad Professional Field

Negroes excel in the professions. There are 17 physicians and surgeons, over half a dozen dentists, and several pharmacists, many of whom enjoy national reputation and are executives in State societies. Eight Negro lawyers practice in the courts where they are held in high esteem by the judges. Mrs. L. Marion Poe enjoys the distinction of being the first Negro woman to be admitted to the Virginia bar, and among one of the first to be so acclaimed nationally. Miss Blanche Johnson, manager of the Newport News Star, is one of three Negro women editors and publishers in the country. There are many beauticians on the Peninsula, the most prominent being Mrs. Bertie Herndon of Newport News. Negro women dominate the catering and restaurant businesses. Three Negro insurance companies in Durham and Richmond maintain district offices for Peninsula policyholders, employing a large number of college and high school graduates.

Two Negro newspapers serve the territory, the Newport News Star, founded by the late Matt N. Lewis, now in its 39th year, Attorney J. Thomas Newsome, editor for 13 years, and Miss Blanche Johnson, manager; R. L. White, assistant; and the Norfolk Journal and Guide, Samuel A. Haynes, Peninsula manager, now in its 37th year, and one of five Negro newspapers holding membership in the Audit Bureau of Circulation.

Dominating the field of industrial employment for Negroes on the Peninsula is the local shipyard. Almost the entire wealth of Negro families has been accumulated through payrolls at the yard since it was established on the banks of the James river by Collis P. Huntington. Negroes comprise about one-fourth of the yard's employes. There are 15 of them on the employes' representatives' committee. In appreciation of their loyalty, those active and those retired, the yard donated the $55,000 recreation center in East end to the Negro people for their cultural, spiritual and social development.

Other main sources of employment on the Peninsula for Negroes are in the Hampton seafood industry, in the hotels and resorts, on steamships, ferries and railroads; in laundries and domestic service.

Need Better Housing

Negroes in Newport News are badly in need of better housing. A pitiable majority of the unprivileged live in slum areas. Over 75 of the middle class families have moved to Aberdeen Gardens, the federally sponsored housing project. Negroes on the Peninsula in the higher income brackets own homes valued from $3,000 to $8,000. There are some 25 members of the race worth between $5,000 to $10,000. In Newport News some pay from $150 to $500 in taxes on real estate.

Many Influential Churches

There are many influential churches of all denominations. Negro pastors and ministers on the Peninsula are among some of the most successful and talented in the State and nation. While the activities of Elder Solomon "Lightfoot" Michaux and Bishop Charles Emanuel Grace are well known to Peninsula people, it is well to remember that two of their predecessors were forerunners of a new Christian era here. One of the most brilliant chapters in evangelism, and an epic in Christian courage, was recorded by Rev. C. E. Jones, pastor of Zion Baptist church. He took his Bible and the grace of God, invaded "Blood Field" in the Ivy avenue section, at that time a notorious underworld rendezvous, defied the scorn and contempt of wicked men and women, and raised up a tabernacle which stands today as a granite monument to his fortitude. Rev. C. P. Dixon, "Black Billy Sunday," made religious history here when he attracted thousands of white and Negro people to his meetings. Rev. Dixon introduced rhythm in religion on the Peninsula and was jazzing hymns and sacred music long before some of his imitators.

Two Peninsula Negroes have been named among eminent Virginians on the annual honor roll of the Richmond Times-Dispatch—William Mason Cooper of Hampton institute, and Prof. L. F. Palmer, principal of Huntington high school.

To the founders and those who now carry on at Whittaker Memorial hospital goes the major credit for whatever health progress has been made in Newport News and adjoining communities where Negroes live. A fine contingent of Negro physicians and surgeons and nurses, aided by the advice and counsel of several white friends, has brought Whittaker to the front as an A-1 health center. It is the only all-Negro hospital serving the Peninsula. Unaided by the State, and dependent solely upon public funds, it has never turned away a single charity patient. Whittaker was commandeered by the United States government during the World war to care for Negro soldiers at Camp Hill and Camp Stuart, at which time Dr. W. P. Dickinson, prominent physician, was its surgeon-in-chief.

Have Faith in Democracy

Peninsula Negroes move forward with all Peninsula citizens. Their loyalty to and faith in American democracy entitles them to more of the milk of human kindness from those who, by position or power, are free to determine their destiny. Peninsula Negroes ask no special privileges apart from other citizens. Their one desire is that their constitutional rights to share liberally and humanely in all the social, economic and political blessings of their city, their county and their State, be not abridged. Peninsula Negroes move forward, but there is a major impediment blocking their way to faster and more constructive progress—the barriers raised up to block the successful operation of an active, unfettered committee on race relations. Newport News needs such a valuable agency. The Peninsula needs it. If we have it in our hearts to achieve, the thing is done. The Peninsula Negroes move forward—and moving, we pray that the two races will join hands and hearts to make America safe for democracy.

Bishop Flipper's Dirty Trick

(AN EDITORIAL) Journal

The students at Allen University of Columbia, S. C.. have gone on a strike. Allen is an AME School presided over by Bishop J. S. Flipper. The president of the school, Dr. E. H. McGill, was taken to Johns Hopkins Hospital for an operation a few days ago. Hardly had Doctor McGill entered the hospital before Bishop Flipper and a little band of crooks got together and arranged for a Presiding Elders' Council at which time they elected the Rev. Dent as acting president to succeed Dr. McGill who was not yet dead.

3-26-34 Savannah, Ga.

This action is unprecedented. At the S. C. white State University the president was sick two years, and no acting president was elected. The dean and faculty carried on. And it was two years after his death before a president was elected. The president of Howard University recently got a leave of absence for eight months, no acting president has been appointed.

As was pointed out by a member of Allen University Trustee Board, the president of Columbia University, the largest in the world, goes to Europe and spends months, no acting president is elected. The president of the United Sates, the greatest country in the world, goes to South America, or any place else he wishes and the people haven't elected an acting president. but the minute the president of Allen entered the hospital an acting president was elected.

We don't blame the students; they should strike. If Bishop Flipper lacks the capacity for respect, the students don't; and they are showing that love and respect which they have for their late president by carrying on an orderly strike. The action is doubly justified when one considers the circumstances surrounding the election of the acting president.

Bishop Flipper upon his appointment to South Carolina had laymen put on all boards with preachers. However, the lay members were not called in on the election of the acting president. He called his twenty presiding elders and they elected the acting president who is also a Presiding Elder.

The election was not only illegal, but it was one of the dirtiest pieces of work that has been pulled off in the AME Church in years.

In the first place Bishop Flipper opposed the election of Dr. McGill as president of Allen; he favored the Rev. Dent whom he put in as acting president, but Dr. McGill won by three votes. It looks like the Bishop and his cohorts were just waiting for an opportunity to seize the presidency of the school.

Bishop Flipper promised Mrs. McGill that he would take no action at the school; that the dean and faculty would carry on until Dr. McGill returned from the hospital. However, two or three days after making this promise the dirty work was done. However, two or three days after making this promise the dirty work was done. Bishop Flipper preached Dr. McGill's funeral, but he hasn't said one word to Mrs. McGill nor has he visited her home.

Bishop Flipper knew he lied to Mrs. McGill and he just couldn't face her after initiating such a vulgar deal to her husgand nor has he faced the students. They knew that he lied and are ready to tell him so.

As punishment for striking, a number of students have been suspended by the Rev. Dent but we hope that this will not create fear in the other students and cause them to return to their classes. They should force the acting president to suspend the entire student body or force him to resign.

Bishop Flipper has set himself up as a great scholar on church law, yet he committed an illegal act which any school boy knows is contrary to law. Bishop Flipper has criticized Bishop Fountain in Georgia and while we hold no brief for Fountain, he has never been guilty of such a low-down dirty trick as that pulled by Bishohp Flipper at Allen University.

Dent is not the man for Allen, and we suggest that for brother Dent to save his face and save Allen University. that he resign, and for Bishop Flipper, unfrocking him is too good.

We are for the students a hundred per cent and with them to the end. Hell is going to be so full of AME Bishops, Preiding Elder, unitl the rest of us need not worry about going to Heaven-there won't be any place else to go.

Galax, Va., Gazette
May 1, 1939

What Other Editors Say

Progress Of The Negro

From the Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel

Volumes have been written about the socia and economic status of the American Negro and his prospects for the future in the South and in otther sections of America. Jeremiads pertaining to his comparative illiteracy and poverty in many Southern areas have been numerous and trenchant.

But during the past five or six decades the Negro has been doing much to improve his own lot. Starting from nothing at the end of the War Between the States, he now holds title to a million farms with 40,000,000 acres; owns and operates 70,000 business enterprises; has $75,000,000 invested in the banking business; possesses $2,500,000,000 in wealth; has 42,000 churches of his own with 5,000,000 members, according to recently compiled statistics.

The Negroes have also entered the professions in increasing numbers. Today there are 4,000 Negro doctors; 5,000 nurses, 2,000 dentists, 1,000 lawyers, 6,000 actors and 48,000 teachers. In 89 American cities there are Negro policemen, and in ten states the racial group is represented in the legislature. At present an Illinois district is represented in Congress by a Negro Democrat who succeeded a Republican of his own race.

This remarkable progress has been attained largely through the Negro's own efforts, but America has provided the opportunity and the social system under which this progress has occurred.

Jackson, Miss., News
May 4, 1939

NEGROES HEAR STRIDES TOLD BY SPEAKERS

Dr. Cornelius H. King, special assistant to the governor of Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C., delivered the principal address at the state-wide celebration of the 75 years of progress of American Negroes at Lanier High school auditorium.

Fred Miller, of Mound Bayou, presided.

Speaking upon the subject, "Progress and Achievement of the American Negro," Dr. King declared that the large number of farms owned and operated by negroes in Mississippi and other Southern states, together with the acquiring of 700,000 homes and 70,000 business enterprises throughout the nation with a value of $3,000,000,000 are examples of the progress and achievement of the American negro during 75 years years of freedom.

"We as a race will never be able to pay those white philanthropists for their untold contribution to our race during these years of our growth and development" he said.

"I think that the fine feeling and attitude that our good white people had for us during the early days of reconstruction is still abiding when such an opportunity as this is extended to us here in the heart of Dixie.

"I have found no better race relations and no finer attitude existing between the two groups than that which I have discovered in this, the Magnolia State."

Dr. Thomas J. Brown, pastor of Midway AME church at Morgan City and editor of the Southern Sun, paid a tribute to the Delta planters and their co-operation in extending Rural Electrification lines to the homes of negro tenants.

Other speakers on the program included Dr. T. J. Huddleston, of Yazoo City; P. M. Smith; Dr. O. H. Campbell, of the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington; Rev. Frederick Davers, Jackson; Prof. G. R. Gooden; S. W Miller; J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis, Mo.

The following were to be heard Wednesday: A. C. Mallory, Lexington; Rev. A. L. Holland, Jackson, and Martha M. Hubert, Jackson.

The celebration will continue throughout the week with addresses made by Dr. Albon L. Holsey, former secretary of the late Booker T. Washington, now special representative of the AAA, Washington; L. T. Burnbridge, Jackson; Sidney Redmond, St. Louis, Mo., and H. Concil Thenholm, president of Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, Ala.

The progress celebration will end Saturday.

McComb, Miss. Journal
May 1, 1939

NEGRO MEETING IS IN SESSION

Celebration of 75 Years Of Progress Begins

Monday

Negroes of Mississippi are meeting in Jackson Monday to celebrate "75 Years of Progress of Negroes in Mississippi."

The program will continue throughout the week. One of the features will be a "Pageant of Negro Progress" in which more than 500 persons will take part.

Prominent white citizens are on the program to speak. The U. S. Census department has a representative in attendance who will show maps and charts depicting the progress made by the negro race in the past 75 years.

Listed among the speakers are: Gov. Hugh White, Mayor Walter Scott of Jackson, Mayor B. A. Greene, Mound Bayou; Hon. A. H. Stone, Jackson; Rev. P. E. Frisby, Cannonsburg; Bishop S. L. Greene, Little Rock, Ark.; Dr. T. J. Huddelston, Yazoo City, J. Anthony Josey, Milwaukee, Wisc., Hon Earl Brewer, Jackson; Prof. Albon Holsey and T. M. Campbell, Trenholm, Montgomery, Ala.; Editor J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. L. H. Hill, Atlanta, Ga.; Prof. A. E. Perkins New Orleans, La.

Negro In American Life

In The Times of London there appeared on June 8 a major article by Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Educational Director of the Phelps Stokes Fund on "The Negro in American Life." It gave a summary, concise and factual, of the Negro's economic status, health, distribution in trades, educational progress, population, increases, political and legal rights, religious organizations, wealth and property. On the whole it is an encouraging record. The progress is a great credit to "both the Negroes and their American neighbors." One comprehensive statement is that "impressive changes in racial relations are steadily tending toward justice and co-operation." Most of the advances in the various phases of the Negro's life are due to the educational progress which has been "little less than marvelous" by whatever measurement.

Among the direct results of schools and colleges it is noted that 155 Negroes have been elected to the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, whose membership is based on scholarship; that 132 in a period stretching from 1876 to 1936 have won the degree Doctor of Philosophy, and that twelve are listed in American Men of Science and 100 in Who's Who in America.

Mention is made also of the recognition that has been given by national and international authorities in fine arts and especially in music. Toscanini's praise of Miss Marian Anderson ("A voice like hers occurs once in a hundred years") comes as a climax to her world-wide acclaim. Nor are these achievements limited to the beauty and artistry of vocal interpretations.

Charlotte. N. C. Observer
April 23, 1939

WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT THE NEGRO?

The Forgotten Man, of whom songs have been sung and poems written, the eloquent theme of scholar and reformer in American politics, is no bogey man nor myth nor apparition.

He is a living, abiding reality. He is the American Negro.

In the evident and actual rebirth of social and political consciousness through which the American people are now quite tangibly passing, it may yet eventuate that this race and this people will receive that measure of consideration and intelligent helpfulness to which they are entitled in a surviving democracy. They will not be allowed to remain unremembered in their needs nor unrewarded for their worth.

If that is to happen, it is imperative, first of all, that we know them—that we know their history, that we know their aspirations, that we know their problems and that we know their achievements.

It is when people are unacquainted that they are unrelated and it is when people are unrelated that misunderstandings and frictions and ill-will are begotten among them.

Superficial distinctions fade out of honest hearts when knowledge, gained through open-mindedness, leads us into appreciation of those who form any part of the greater social whole.

It is a fair statement to make that Americans, as a whole, are frightfully ignorant of the American Negro. And that tragically holds for the people of the South among whom reside approximately 75 per cent of all the members of this race in the entire United States, and in which section nearly one out of every four of the population is a Negro.

What do the 30,000,000 whites in the South intimately know of the 10,000,000 Negroes who live as their neighbors—what do they know of the strivings, of the ambitions, of the needs, of the accomplishments, of the handicaps and of the problems of this minority?

There are some factual sources from which definite and provable knowledge as to the progress made by this race can be ascertained, a veritable processional of progress, if you please, presented by the cold, metallic statistics of the last census—information that at once surprises us out of our complacent ignorance.

History that is both graphic and glamorous has been made by the American Negro within the past three quarters of a century, history that is made all the more dramatic when account is taken of the background of handicap and many-sided impedimenta confronted by this people.

How many of us have known that—

At the end of the Civil war there were only 12,000 home owners in the United States among the negroes, whereas today there are 750,000:

That from the ownership of 20,000 farms at that time, they now own a million comprising 40,000,000 acres:

That from a status of zero in business ownership, they now own and control 70,000 establishments of varied kind and class, selling more than $100,000,000 of commodities; and that Negroes now conduct an annual business in banking amounting to $175,000,000.

That they today own, control and operate insurance companies with $260,000,000 of insurance in force.

That the Negro has arisen from a condition of sheer and abject poverty to a wealth evaluation in excess of $2,500,000,000.

That the race has schools and colleges representing an investment of $2,250,000 and contributes annually between three and four millions for the support of these institutions of theirs.

That the Negroes have 42,000 churches with a membership of $5,000,000 and a property evaluation of $200,000,000.

That, whereas at the close of the Civil war, there were no professional groups in this race, today there are 4,000 doctors, 2,000 dentists, 5,000 nurses, 1,000 lawyers, 4,000 actors, 6,000 musicians and 48,000 teachers.

The Negroes have developed from no civic standing in responsibility and leadership to active participation in municipal and national affairs, with 89 cities having Negro policemen, with members of 10 legislatures, with representatives in Congress, with Negro judges, district attorneys and advisers and experts in various Federal functions.

These are statements covering the general nature of the progress which the Negro of this nation has achieved within the past 75 years, statements which not merely set forth the concrete, ascertainable and provable facts of his accomplishments, but facts which indicate the effort, the aspiration, the self-development, the spirit of initiative and incentivism and the potential qualities which are inherent within this race.

The niche of the Negro in the economic bloodstream of the nation is a study of paramount bearing upon the South which remains so largely agricultural both in population extent and occupational enterprise.

Agriculture has always engaged the largest number of negroes and continues to engage a far greater proportion than industry. This fact, too, primarily concerns the South, for, whereas the Negro constitutes only about 16 per cent of the farm population of the country as a whole, he constitutes 30 per cent of the farm population of the South.

Three out of every ten individuals engaged in agriculture in the South are of this race. With infrequent exceptions, they are of the tenant classes from whom, whether such classes be white or black, the least is not only usually expected but just as usually received.

But what the Negro is accomplishing under adverse conditions on the farms which he does not own testifies of his economic value and his agricultural expertness more eloquently than even the amazing fact this race owns in its own name and right and title a million plantations comprising 40,000,000 acres in the United States.

There is vital significance for Southern agriculture lying behind the simple facts herein recited. If we consent that the farming of the future in the South will continue to be so largely man-powered by this race, it is imperative for the agricultural progress and destiny of this area that the Negro be instructed in those scientific procedures essential for a successful and stable farm economy.

That he can acquire the scientific techniques for improved farming and that he has the intelligence and the will to learn and the energy and determination to transmit his knowledge to practical action is abundantly witnessed to in the experiments such as have been conducted on farms operated by this race.

It is an incident of local pride that in our own county of Mecklenburg, there is no more successful or profitable farm in operation today than that owned by J. FRANK LYTLE, a citizen who is widely esteemed not only for this agricultural achievement but for his leadership among his race.

Forty years ago LYTLE bought his first farm of 60 acres and since he has been adding here a little and there a little until today he owns 375 acres upon which he works 10 horses and a tractor and gives employment to four Negro tenant farmers.

His five year average for cotton prior to government control was 105 bales. One year he sold 3,500 bushels of corn and every year he produces, in addition to his staples, sufficient feeds for his cattle and stock, and an abundance of provisions for his own family and the families of his tenants. He lives in an eight-room house modernly equipped. He has given a college education to seven of his children. One suspects that if a poll of expert opinion should be taken to locate the most successful farmer of our entire county here, the name of this man would lead all the rest of both races, and in citizenship and character he is above reproach.

Writer Points Out The Many Achievements Of Natives From Mississippi

Many Leaders Named as Ranking in All Race Progress.

By ANSELM J. FINCH

"Can anything good come out of Nazareth?" may in some measure compare with the thought of many who lack information as to whether or not anything good can come out of Mississippi.

The unblurred pages of impartial history, tell us that the Mississippi Negro has made good wherever he has gone. The Methodist Church affords a beautiful and striking picture of the Mississippi Negro making his way to the top. The African Methodist Church is guided in Mississippi by our own Bishop S. L. Greene, a native of Warren county, Mississippi. The Methodist Church in Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, is under the guidance of Bishop Alexander Preston Shaw, native born Mississippian. The C. M. E. Church in Mississippi hears the voice of Bishop John Moore, native Mississippian, while the A. M. E. Zion Church in Mississippi listens to the pleasing voice of Bishop Shaw, also a native born Mississippian.

Just recently Mississippi was honored by having two of her sons lauded in New York City. Dr. A. W. Dumas of Natchez was made president of the National Medical Association, and Hon. Sidney R. Redmond was handed the presidency of the National Bar Association. Mr. Redmond is the son of Dr. S. D. Redmond of Jackson, Miss., one of the first families of the State. Thes etwo honors coming to Mississippi at the same time are certainly significant. We are now convinced that something good can come out of Mississippi.

In New York one not infrequently hears the powerful name of Dr. Lorenzo H. King, scholar, orator, philosopher and statesman. Dr. King told his audience that "I am a Mississippian." Any State would feel proud indeed of the leadership Dr. King represents. He hails from Macon, Miss. Other native born Mississippi Negroes who have made an unusually high mark in life are: J. O. Thomas, Perry W. Howard, Mrs. J. E. Johnson, Dr. L. T. Miller, Isaac Fisher, Reubin H. McAllister, and a host of others.

By adoption Mississippi claims the following leaders who have spent the major portion of their lives helping to develop the State; William H. Holtzclaw, Bishop Robert E. Jones and Laurence Jones.

Negroes in the South, especially, should turn their appreciative attention to the exceedingly fine and worthy project at Gulfside, Miss., headed by Bishop Robert E. Jones. This resort deserves the unqualified endorsement and support of every Negro who is able to contribute to its welfare. It represents something rather unusual in that there is no discrimination so far as the mighty waters of the gulf are concerned. Campers and visitors who frequent Gulfside simply dive beneath her waters with no thought of race, color or section of the country. While it is headed by a Methodist Bishop it serves the Negro of all denominations and serves as a source of inspiration to every Negro of every clime. A lift at Gulfside will be the greatest gift the race might donate that posterity may know that we who passed this way were grateful and able to visualize Gulfside should continue on and it needs our support so to do Bishop Jones and humanity will be thankful for your contribution.

75 YRS. OF NEGRO PROGRESS TO BE CELEBRATED IN MICHIGAN

In 1940, 75 years will have passed since the American Negro became a citizen, three-quarters of a century since he was a chattel. An assembly point where an inventory of our achievements, to evaluate our contributions to our country, as well as honor the many brave men and women, both black and white who made it possible for us to share the heritage of free men and women, had to selected.

Detroit was the setting of important conferences prior to the Civil War, the final station of the underground railroad whence slaves fled into Canada and safety. "It is fitting," remarks the Rev. George W. Baber, General Chairman of the Seventy-Five Years of Negro Progress Exposition, "that Detroit be the scene of this jubilee celebration."

Tentatively, headquarters, pending the selection of a site, and definite dates, are in Ebenezer African Methodist Episcopal Church, 1225 Brush Street at Willis. Eddie Tolan, who won athletic fame at Cass Technical High School, at the University of Michigan, and as a members of the United States Olympic Team, is Executive Director.

As outlined, the Exposition calls for the portrayal of Negro effort in Art, Law, Science, Industry Medicine, Religion, Home Building, Athletics, Government, Architecture and Engineering. In addition to the 48 states, Africa and the West Indies will be represented.

"At this time we will ask white America to pause a little while to become cognizant of this spectacle, 15,000,000 people demonstrating and exhibiting their contribution to civilization," Eddie Tolan said.

Of the 15,000,000 Negroes in the United States, Detroit and Michigan have 269,000 according to figures available. And more than 500,000 are expected to attend the Exposition. In conjunction with this event is the quadrennial conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. A campaign is under way to bring annual conventions of other Negro organizations to the city during the Exposition period events that usually draw thousands.